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**ABERYSTWYTH
BOROUGH COUNCIL**

Public Health Department

**Annual Report
1962**



ABERYSTWYTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

Mayor of Aberystwyth

Alderman C.Knight.

Committees dealing with Health matters

<u>Committee</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>Members</u>
Health & Housing Committee,	Alderman R.K.Clues,	All Members of the Council.
Housing Sub-Committee,	Alderman R.K.Clues,	Ten Members.
Public Works Committee,	Councillor R.J.Ellis,	All Members of the Council.

Public Health Officers of the Authority

Medical Officer of Health	..	Joseph R. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector, Housing Inspector, Inspector of Meat and other Foods,	..	O.R.N.Hoskins, M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector, Housing Inspector, Inspector of Meat and other Foods,	..	D.M.Lewis. C.R.S.H.



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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Members of
the Aberystwyth Borough Council.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1962, a year which was quite eventful in the sphere of public health.

The publication of a report by the Royal College of Physicians on "Smoking and Health", showing that there is a proved relationship between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung, caused many persons to renounce the habit only, alas, to recommence at a later stage. Consequently, any campaign and propaganda to dissuade persons from smoking should be aimed primarily at adolescent school children, many of whom are non-smokers at present but likely to become regular cigarette smokers later in life. If these children can be convinced that smoking constitutes a great hazard to health - in the form of cancer of the lung, chronic bronchitis and heart disease - then one can confidently expect a decrease in the death rate from these diseases in future years. Constant repetition of the dangers of smoking is therefore essential - whilst not forgetting the financial advantages!

Complacency is the worst enemy of preventive medicine, especially regarding infectious diseases. Epidemics of smallpox were considered a thing of the past until 1962! The epidemic that occurred during the year caused considerable public alarm and throughout the country people queued for vaccination. In Cardiganshire, over 17,000 people were vaccinated and the majority of these were primary vaccinations. Some authorities pressed for the reintroduction of compulsory vaccination, but the choice should rest with the parents. They should remember that in this "modern age", any part of the world may be reached in 24 hours and that smallpox is constantly present in the community in many parts of the world. The best age for primary vaccination is between the 1st and 2nd years of life for this is the age at which complications are rare.

On a local basis, diseases of the heart and arteries are the major cause of death. Admittedly, people are living longer but some of the deaths and disabilities in the middle period of life are due to high blood pressure and its sequelae, or coronary thrombosis. Almost invariably, such diseases occur in persons who are overweight and it is a fact that at least one person in five in this country is considerably overweight. Proper attention to diet and medical supervision can prevent or reduce this obesity and eliminate its danger to health.

A summary of the vital statistics for the area is enclosed. The total population living within the area remains much the same and although the population structure has a bias towards the elderly, neither the death rate nor the birth rate has varied significantly over the past three years.

There was no endemic of infectious disease. Four new cases of tuberculosis were notified, all over the age of 24 and this probably represents the response to B.C.G. vaccination introduced in 1957 and administered to adolescent school children.

A detailed report by the Chief Public Health Inspector is also enclosed and I trust members will give due regard to his comments and the detailed work that is undertaken by the staff of the Public Health Department.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	1,141.
Population (Census 1961)	..	..	..	..	10,427.
Population (Registrar General's Mid-Year 1962)	..	..	..	..	10,480.
Rateable Value at 1st April 1962	..	..	..	..	£181,707.
Rateable Value at 1st April 1963	..	..	..	..	£381,179.
Sum represented by a penny rate 1962/63	..	..	..	..	£700.
Estimated sum to be obtained by a penny rate 1963/64	..	..	..	..	£1,500.

Number of various premises at 21st December 1962

Domestic.

Houses and Flats (other than Agricultural Dwelling Houses)	..	2,823.
Agricultural Dwelling Houses	..	4.

Commercial.

Shops with Private Dwelling Accommodation	..	106.
Shops (including Banks in shopping areas) and Cafes	..	159.
Offices (including Banks in office areas)	..	76.
Hotels and Boarding Houses	..	30.
Holiday Camps and Caravan Fields	..	1.
Warehouses, Stores and Workshops	..	105.
Garages (Commercial) Petrol Filling Stations & Car Parks	..	24.
Lock-up Garages	..	279.
Markets	..	2.
Advertising Stations and Signs	..	15.
Public Houses including Beerhouses	..	22.
Factories, Mills and other premises of a similar character	..	12.

Entertainment and Recreational.

Cinemas	..	3.
Sports and Recreation Grounds, Golf Courses	..	7.
Social Clubs, Community Centres and Public Halls	..	18.
Other places of entertainment and recreation	..	3.

Public Utility.

Water, Gas, Electricity, etc.,	..	4.
Other transport	..	4.

Educational and Cultural.

Libraries, Museums, etc.,	..	2.
Schools and Colleges, (Local Authority)	..	6.
Schools and Colleges, (Non-Local Authority)	..	3.
University Colleges	..	4.

Miscellaneous.

Crown Property	..	28.
Other Hospitals, Clinics, etc.,	..	2.
Cemeteries	..	2.
Town Halls and Municipal Offices	..	4.
Properties not classified	..	59.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>										1962	1961	1960
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	125	129
									Leg:	126	118	126
									Illeg:	5	7	3
Illegitimate live birth per cent of live births										3.8	5.6	2.3
Rate per 1,000 population (crude)										12.5	12.15	12.49
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)										13.5	13.12	13.49
Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales										18.00	17.40	17.10

<u>STILLBIRTHS</u>										1962	1961	1960
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3
									Leg:	2	3	3
									Illeg:	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths										15.03	23.44	22.73
Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths England & Wales										18.10	19.80	19.70

<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS</u>	133	128	132
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<u>PERI-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (Stillbirths plus early neo-natal deaths)										1962	1961	1960
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	5
									Leg:	5	4	4
									Illeg:	-	-	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths										37.81	39.06	37.88

<u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (deaths under one week)										1962	1961	1960
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2
									Leg:	3	2	1
									Illeg:	-	-	1
Rate per 1,000 total live births										22.9	16.0	15.50

<u>LATE NEO-NATAL MORTALITY</u> (deaths over one week and under four weeks)										1962	1961	1960
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-
									Leg:	-	1	-
									Illeg:	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live births										-	15.60	-

<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u> (total deaths under one year)										1962	1961	1960
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2
									Leg:	4	3	1
									Illeg:	-	-	1
Rate per 1,000 total live births										30.53	24.00	15.50
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births										31.24	25.42	7.94
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births										-	-	333.33

<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY</u> (including abortion)										1962	1961	1960
Number of deaths										-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths										-	-	-

<u>DEATHS</u>										1962	1961	1960
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	156	125
Rate per 1,000 population (crude)										14.88	15.16	12.10
Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)										12.50	12.89	10.53
Rate per 1,000 population England & Wales										11.90	12.00	11.50
Area comparability factor for births										1.08	1.08	1.08
Area comparability factor for deaths										0.84	0.85	0.87

CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Registrar General's Code No.</u>	<u>Causes of death</u>	<u>Number of deaths</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8	Measles	-	-	-
9	Other infective & parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1
11	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	2	1	3
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	5	6	11
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
16	Diabetes	1	-	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	19	29
18	Coronary disease, angina	18	10	28
19	Hypertension with heart disease	-	4	4
20	Other heart disease	9	21	30
21	Other circulatory disease	1	1	2
22	Influenza	-	-	-
23	Pneumonia	7	7	14
24	Bronchitis	5	2	7
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	4	-	4
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	2	7
33	Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
34	All other accidents	-	1	1
35	Suicide	1	-	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL :-</u>		<u>77</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>156</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a list of the notifications of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, received during the year.

Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	0
Dysentery (amoebic and bacillary)	..				2
Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	0
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	0
Food poisoning	..	..	..	..	0
Measles	..	..	..	..	0
Meningococcal meningitis			..	..	1
Paratyphoid fever	..	..		..	0
Pneumonia (acute primary & acute influenzal)	..		..	..	1
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	0
Relapsing fever		..	..	..	0
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	4
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	0
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	0

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the sex and age distribution of the new cases notified during the year.

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
5 - 14	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	1	-	-	1
45 - 64	-	-	-	1
65 +	-	1	-	-
TOTAL :-	1	1	-	2

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

These remain essentially the same as in previous years,
and are under the control of the County Council.

SECTION 47 OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

One person was admitted to hospital under this order.

JOS. R. JONES,
Medical Officer of Health.

Cardiganshire Joint District Councils,
Swyddfa'r Sir,
(County Office),
ABERYSTWYTH.

July, 1963.

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To The Mayor, Chairman of the Health and Housing Committee,
Aldermen and Members of the Aberystwyth Borough Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my part of the Annual Report
for your consideration.

During the year two building schemes approached completion
and private building has continued to increase. The full employment
available to local workmen on these schemes has made it difficult to
secure the routine repairs in the Borough and delays are frequent.

Perusal of this report will show the variety of work done
by the Department, but the continual introduction of new legislation
indicates that a staff increase will be inevitable if all the duties
are to be carried out. The present establishment is less than before
the War and the duties many times greater.

The wide nature of duties for which I am responsible could
not be carried out without the help of my colleagues in the Department,
and in presenting this report credit must be given for their loyal
and willing help at all times.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Enforcement.

Complaints received	222
Complaints not justified	11
Matters referred to other Departments	84
Preliminary Notices served	16
Informal Notices complied	11
Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation	12
Number of formal notices served requiring the execution of works :-	
Under Public Health Act	13
Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-	
Under Public Health Act	2
Number of :-	
(a) Demolition Orders made	1
(b) Closing Orders becoming effective :-	
part buildings	2
Number of houses demolished	3
Number of dwellings visited re overcrowding	2
Number of houses inspected (Public Health Act and Housing Act)	173
Number of houses re-inspected (Public Health Act and Housing Act)	107
Premises other than houses inspected	48
Visits for infectious disease	26
Disinfections	7
Owners, or Contractors interviewed	66
Factories :-	
Power :-	
Bakehouses	12
Laundries	3
Miscellaneous	26
Number of Council dwellings inspected and re-inspected	146
Number of visits re housing applications	74
Caravan Act inspections	9

SUMMARY OF WORK EXECUTED

Premises

Dirty or verminous conditions remedied	..	..	..	2
Dampness remedied	..	..	..	3
Walls repaired	..	..	..	9
Inside plastering repaired	..	..	..	3
Ceilings repaired	..	..	..	1
Roofs renewed or repaired	..	..	..	3
Chutes, downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	..	..	..	16
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	..	..	..	1
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	2
Accumulations removed..	..	..	..	3
Nuisances from animals or birds abated	..	..	..	1
Chimneys repaired	..	..	..	2
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	..	4
Miscellaneous repairs..	..	..	..	18

Drainage

Drains inspected	..	..	..	28
Drains tested, Water	..	..	..	9
Drains tested, Smoke	..	..	..	2
Drains re-laid or repaired	..	..	..	4
Drains cleansed	..	..	..	16
Inspection chambers repaired	..	..	..	3
Soil pipes or vent shafts fixed or repaired	..	..	..	4
Waste pipes provided or repaired	..	..	..	6
Gulleys provided	..	..	..	4

Water Closets

W.C.'s reconstructed or repaired	3
Pans provided	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous repairs..	..	..	..	9

Other classifications

Camps	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cinemas and Amusement Places	..		..	..	..	2
Public Houses and Licensed Premises		..	..	..	..	38
Water supply and sampling visits		..	..	..	..	151
Refuse Tips	..	..	..	..	..	6
Accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sewers	..	..	..	..	..	7
Drains and drainage		..	..	..	..	64
Public conveniences		..	..	..	..	16
Cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	20
Flooding	..	..	..	..	..	3
Swine, other animals and birds		..	..	..	..	2
Infestations of vermin		..	..	..	..	2
Slaughterhouse visits		..	..	..	..	649
Attested Mart visits		..	..	..	..	393
Visits not classified		..	..	..	..	69

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food premises

Milk Regulations, Dairies, Milkshops & Purveyors visits					..	1
Ice-cream premises and vehicles (Inspection & sampling)					..	14
Restaurants and food preparing premises	..		..		..	27
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	48
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	8
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	..		..	..	..	21
Railway depot re food		..	..	..	..	9
Food vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	3
General inspections and condemned food	..		..	..	..	366

Food Hygiene Regulations.

Premises inspected and re-inspected	..		..		..	28
Vehicles inspected and re-inspected	2

Pests Act, 1949.

Premises inspected..	39
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Schools.

Kitchens, visits	1
------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Miscellaneous.

Swimming Baths, visits	1
------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

MEAT INSPECTION (ABATTOIR)

This table indicates the ante and post mortem examinations carried out at the Abattoir.

Aberystwyth Abattoir.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number of animals killed and inspected	1,119	2,403	32,416	4,619	40,557
<u>Percentage of total.</u>					
<u>All diseases except T.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	10	15	50	12	7,916 lbs
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	171	5	253	48	3,215 lbs
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	16.18 %	.83 %	.94 %		
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	-	-	924 lbs
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	-	-	1	194 lbs
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	.007 %	-	-	.0002 %	
<u>Total weight of meat condemned at Abattoir</u>					= 12,249 lbs

It will be noted that 40,557 animals entered the Abattoir during 1962, and although the figure for sheep shows a decline of approximately 5,000 compared with the previous year the calves and pigs increased, whilst cattle dropped by approximately 100.

No doubt the increased sale of live sheep to other slaughtering centres contributed to this decline.

Full meat inspection is carried out and no carcasses are permitted to leave the Abattoir until they have been inspected. This of course incurs considerable work together with administrative and records duties, but it is significant that no complaints regarding inefficient inspection have been received for years.

Where difficulty, or special advice is required, the services of the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, at Aberystwyth, are willingly given and the most cordial relationship exists with the Department. Cattle under the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950, are slaughtered at the Abattoir and special inspections are made in this instance in conjunction with the Animal

Meat Inspection (Abattoir) continued.

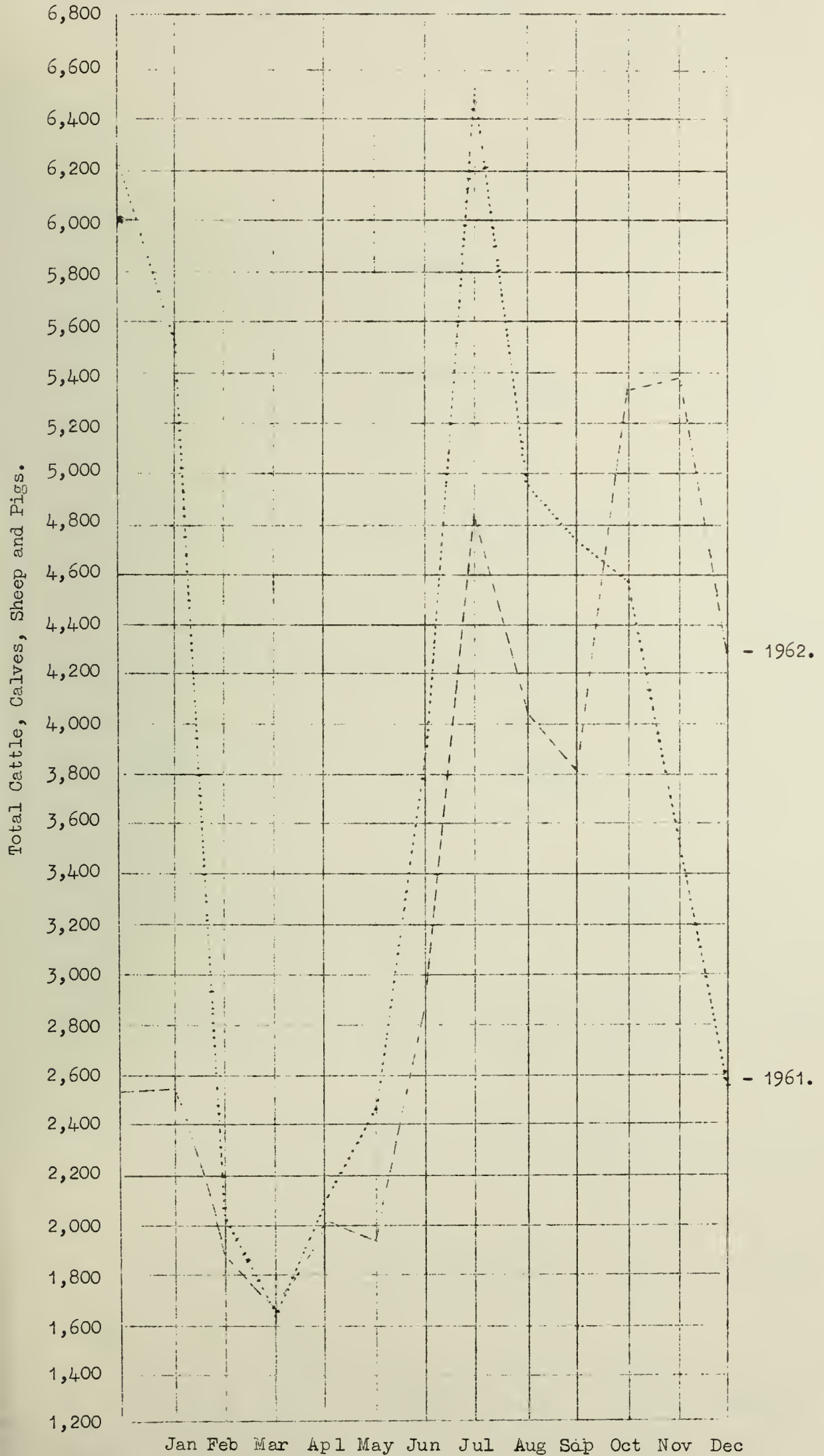
Health Division of the Ministry. Mention should be made of the special help which has always been received from the Divisional Veterinary Inspector, Mr. R. Dudleyke, whose assistance is always available. T.B. reactors are not as frequent now the full impact of the eradication policy is noticed, for example, only two whole carcasses of cattle were condemned compared with seven in the previous year, whilst only seven part-carcasses had to be condemned out of a total of twenty.

The detailed post-mortem inspection as to fitness for human consumption was carried out by your Inspectors.

On another page a block chart has been prepared showing the throughput of animals at the Abattoir during the past ten years.

ABSTRACT.

The graph below shows the fluctuation of slaughtering throughput for the year compared with the previous year.



ABATTOIR

Total animal throughput

	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000
1 9 5 2					
1 9 5 3					
1 9 5 4					
1 9 5 5					
1 9 5 6					
1 9 5 7					
1 9 5 8					
1 9 5 9					
1 9 6 0					
1 9 6 1					
1 9 6 2					

= 16,123.

= 19,304.

= 26,504.

= 30,561.

= 29,043.

= 28,886.

= 32,534.

= 46,964.

= 46,134.

= 44,778.

= 40,557.

WATER SUPPLY.

Quality.

The water supply during the year was fairly satisfactory in quality, two samples being taken weekly from different points to ensure coverage.

Quantity.

Water supply again became short during the summer months and was accutely short during the last weeks of August and into early September. Fortunately the peck period for holiday visitors was over, but so far as many water users were concerned it was a very difficult situation.

Samples.

Sample results were as follows :-

Number of samples taken	=	116.
"Satisfactory"	=	110.
"Unsatisfactory"	=	6.

The six "unsatisfactory" samples were immediately resampled and the repeat samples did not show unsatisfactory results. It is concluded that sampling proceedure was at fault.

Plumbo-solvency.

In all new buildings and renewal work copper pipe is invariably used except perhaps some cold water service pipe from the mains to the dwelling where plastic is more convenient. The plumbo-solvency of the local water is of course one of the reasons for this.

Contamination.

No confirmed contamination was detected, but as mentioned in the above paragraph any suspect sample was immediately repeated.

Supply to dwellings.

	<u>Dwellings</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Mains supply direct to dwelling ..	2,920	10,476
Standpipes for dwellings ..	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>2,922</u>	<u>10,480</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Progress continues very slowly and the same trend as in previous years has been observed where larger concerns set a standard. Public support for hygienic promises appears to be increasing, but there is still room for improvement in many premises.

If customers would object to undesirable practices such as the unnecessary handling of open food, blowing bags and licking fingers, improvement could be obtained. The increased quantity of pre-packed foodstuffs indicates the public support for this form of presentation.

Food inspection.

Food premises were inspected and quantities of unsound food examined on the premises and at the Department. The quantity of unsound food does not greatly decrease, but it must always be borne in mind that the seasonal use of canned foods, especially meat, is greater in a seaside resort than in comparable inland towns.

Condemnations.

Fresh and canned meat and meat products	..	1,915 lbs.
Fish, wet	..	194 lbs.
Canned and Miscellaneous condemned	..	<u>1,745 lbs.</u>
<u>Total foodstuffs condemned</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>3,854 lbs.</u>

Disposal of condemned foodstuffs.

Puncture and burial of tinned goods and the destruction by incineration of dried goods is the usual method of disposal, but with the decrease in number of solid fuel burning incinerators some other form of destruction may be required in the next few years.

ICE-CREAM.

There are fifty registered distributors in the Borough, most of these selling nationally known products in a pre-packed form. The tendency towards wrapped ice-cream continues to produce a consequential litter problem, but the trend towards soft ice-cream in consumable wafers or cones may reduce this problem in the future.

Generally, ice-cream sales were badly affected in the 1962 summer season due to weather conditions.

Five samples were taken, four being in 'Grade 1' and one in 'Grade 2'.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

There are eighteen registered distributors as follows :-

Milk Shops	..	4.
Milk shops with rounds	..	1.
Roundsmen only	..	13.

The bulk of milk supplies in the Borough are derived from one wholesale dairy from which they are collected in bottled form and distributed by retail roundsmen.

Most of the milk is 'pasteurised', a small quantity is farm bottled, and two of the distributors sell bottled milk brought into the Borough by rail. A small quantity of carton milk is sold, but the demand for these non-returnable containers appears to be increasing.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH.

The International Sanitary Regulations, (World Health Regulations No.2,) to which Great Britain is a signatory power, require the certification of international vaccination and inoculation documents for persons living within the Borough and proceeding to overseas destinations. Two hundred and ten certificates were authenticated in the prescribed manner for this purpose.

The considerable increase in certificates from forty-nine to two hundred and ten was largely due to the South Wales smallpox outbreak which made it necessary for many travellers to obtain certificates which would otherwise have not been required.

Stocks of Cholera and Smallpox Certificates are maintained in the Department and can be authenticated at any time in an emergency.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 - 1961.

There are sixty-four factories registered in the Borough, fifty-eight are power operated and six non-power. Responsibility for the supervision of power operated factories is vested in the Ministry of Labour and National Service, except for the provision of sanitary accommodation. In the non-power factories the Local Authority is responsible for matters concerned with cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors, and sanitation.

The Factory Inspector of the Ministry notifies the existence of building operations and works of engineering construction in order that the Council may enforce the requirements of Section 7, of the Act, relating to sanitary conveniences on those sites or places of work, and in this connection four communications were received. It should be noted that the provision of sanitary accommodation for persons employed on building or engineering works, or indeed on any project, is essential.

(See Appendix 1)

HOUSING

Private construction numbered thirty-eight dwellings, and thirty-four new Council flats were completed. The housing demand shows a decrease on the previous year from 382 to a total of 287 applications. As will be seen in the table below 75% of these were in respect of couples or those with one child.

There were 83 new applications compared with 94 in the previous year, and arising from these new applications accommodation at present is required for 227 persons.

52 new lettings were effected from the Housing List, accommodation being provided for 170 persons. Transfers were arranged for 9 families comprising 33 persons in pursuance of the maximum use of housing accommodation. 203 persons in all were thus provided with housing accommodation during the year.

Applicants with :-	0	1	2	3	4 or more children
Total	135	82	48	13	9
Percentage of total	47.1%	28.6%	15.7%	4.5%	3.1%

From the table below it will be seen that the requirement for two bedroom dwellings shows little change, whilst that for three bedroom dwellings remains unchanged, and for four bedroom dwellings has increased slightly.

As at 1st January	1961	1962	1963
2 bm: dwellings	78.69%	78.3%	75.7%
3 bm: dwellings	15.4%	14.9%	16.7%
4 bm: dwellings	6.0%	7.0%	7.6%

The two major categories of accommodation are still two and three bedroom requirements. In the case of two bedroom dwellings it has been customary to consider couples and those with one child or dependent, whilst for three bedroom dwellings it is usual to regard applicants with two children as suitable. A smaller group have required accommodation in the few four bedroom houses which exist.

The provision of one and two bedroom elderly persons accommodation in town is now very necessary.

A constant demand exists for one and two bedroom dwellings of the flat type for couples who come into the area to work in such occupations as University staff, Civil Service, National undertakings, Local Government, and other occupations. Newly married couples in particular and married students have special needs. Some special attention may be required in this direction.

PESTS ACT, 1949.

Rats and Mice.

	Owned by Local Authority (Non-domestic)	Dwelling houses (Local Authority and Private)	Other premises (Business and Industrial)	Total
Number of premises	12	2,827	958	3,807
Inspected as the result of :-				
(a) Notification	6	89	35	130
(b) Survey under the Act	4	294	80	378
(c) Otherwise	1	3	1	5
Total inspections & reinspections	171	678	269	1,118
Infested by mice	2	41	14	57
Infested by rats	4	48	21	73
Total treatments & retreatments	167	384	189	740

The table above includes the result of twelve block inspections which have covered a considerable part of the town in addition to the routine complaint and infestation work.

The sewers were treated once during the year and each manhole was inspected, pre-baited and poisoned. There does not appear to be any major sewer or surface infestation in the Borough, but there is still evidence of minor infestations, more particularly in the older parts of the town. It would appear that the constant work in this respect is responsible for the reasonably satisfactory condition.

There are three hundred and eighty manholes known to exist and a record is kept in respect of each.

Infestation complaints numbered one hundred and thirty, seventy-three from rats and fifty-seven by mice. Each complaint was followed by action to secure abatement.

Disinfestation - Vermin.

Treatment was carried out in twenty-two business and domestic premises for infestation by fleas, beetles and ants. Charges were made and advice was given where necessary.

DISINFECTION.

The steam disinfector owned by the Council is in working order ready for use. The transportable container which fits our motor vehicles for the removal of infected bedding, etc., is in good condition.

Disinfection was carried out in two cases for infectious disease.

Equipment is available for any normal emergency which may arise at short notice.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Penparcau, is still without a public convenience, but it is understood that steps to provide this much needed facility are in hand.

Many of the public conveniences in the Borough have no water point which would enable them to be thoroughly cleansed, and the question of a very thorough reconstruction arises as most of them were erected years ago. The cleaning staff try to carry out their duties under considerable difficulty and from a hygiene aspect it is quite impossible to secure satisfactory cleanliness without a proper water supply point in each convenience. Attention has been drawn to this omission for several years.

Abcrystwyth, as a terminus town needs to provide fairly large toilet and washing facilities especially for peak periods. It is possible that due to labour and financial problems that a policy of few and better conveniences may be desirable. With a greater floating holiday population, public conveniences grow in importance and a town's standing in public esteem very much depends upon the facilities it can offer. The public are quick to complain about such matters and careful attention is always required in this direction.

It is quite apparent the the beach to the north of the Promenade in Victoria Terrace is extremely popular and the absence of a convenience in the immediate vicinity should be considered.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Refuse collection together with salvage and disposal is under the control of the Borough Surveyor, and domestic and trade refuse are collected once weekly with certain more frequent collections as required.

The refuse is tipped at Felinymor and soil from the site is used as cover.

Proper metal refuse bins and covers for the storage of refuse are essential and it is surprising how many owners still put out refuse in a variety of unsuitable containers.

CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITES.

One recognised holiday camp is established within the Borough and the owners most willingly co-operate in all mutual matters.

Constant improvement is taking place and new toilet blocks to supplement existing are in the course of construction.

No private sites have been authorised elsewhere in the Borough.

SEWERAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL.

Forty dwellings are not connected to the public sewers, eight of these have earth or chemical closets and thirty-two are connected to cesspools. Through co-operation with the Aberaeron Rural District Council cesspools are emptied by means of a special vehicle owned by that Authority and used on a repayment basis.

The Antaron Avenue and Penyranchor areas are still not connected to the sewerage system, both of these cause regular trouble through overflow nuisance and the emptying process is not without its occasional problems. A real improvement can only be secured by the provision of a connection to the sewers.

The deposit of liquid radioactive waste from the Laboratory has been arranged by dilution into the sewers in accordance with the Ministry regulations and the discharge is considered to be quite innocuous.

SWIMMING BATH AND PADDLING POOL.

The swimming bath of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, is used by students, college staff and families, and during term time by the pupils of the local Grammar and Secondary Modern Schools. Careful chlorination and filtration is carried out and the water heated by boilers.

A very high standard of cleanliness is maintained in this modern building.

The Council paddling pool on the Promenade is filled with sea water and emptied by gravity. The pool is naturally popular, but it does require daily emptying and refilling as even sea water becomes quickly contaminated and extraneous matter seems to rapidly find its way into the water.

Infectious diseases are often water-borne and the daily emptying and refilling with chlorinated sea water are an essential in a seaside town.

LICENSED VICTUALLING AND CLUBS

There has been a steady improvement in the licensed premises and clubs in the Borough. Reconstruction plans have been submitted in respect of several premises, while internal alterations together with the improvement of facilities have been carried out in several other premises.

When the proposals now in hand are executed several major conversions will have taken place.

The Licensing Justices continue to take a very serious interest in the premises and there is no doubt that the licensed houses set a very high standard as a group within the food trade generally. The annual report which is submitted to the Justices through the courtesy of the Council is largely responsible.

HEALTH CONFERENCE, ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Southport, 11th to 14th September, 1962.

Your Chief Public Health Inspector attended as your representative. Following an Official Welcome by the Mayor of Southport, the undermentioned papers were used as a basis for discussion.

"Developments in Refuse Disposal" by E.T.Oates Esq., M.R.S.H., A.I.P.H.E., A.M.Inst.P.C., Chief Public Health Inspector, Worthing Rural District Council.

"Houses in Multiple occupation" by F.Archer Esq., F.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector, Southwark Metropolitan Borough Council.

"Environmental Health in the United Kingdom" by R.Johnson Esq., D.P.A., Secretary, Association of Public Health Inspectors.

"A Statistical Review of Air Pollution" by J.P.Barton Esq., D.M.A., A.M.I.P.H.E., Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, County Borough of Walsall.

"A Statistical Review of Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection" by T.H.Meredith Esq., Chief Public Health Inspector, Darlaston Urban District Council.

"A Statistical Review of Housing" by E.A.Siggers Esq., Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, County Borough of West Bromwich.

"Quick Frozen Foods, their Production and Sale" by J.A.Dickens Esq., Product Information Manager, and H.W.Symons Esq., Company Quality Controller and Chief Chemist, Birds Eye Foods Ltd.

"Recent Developments in the Manufacture and Sale of Ice-cream and Ice Lollies" by W.B.Twyford Esq., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector, City and County Borough of Wakefield.

"The Bacteriological Examination of Ice-cream" by Dr.E.H.Gillespie, M.B., Ch.B., Director, Public Health Laboratory, Sheffield.

"Port Health Administration at Liverpool" by Dr.J.G.McCoy, M.R.S.H., Chief Port Health Inspector, Liverpool Port Health Authority.

"Public Health and Building Control" by J.Clancey, B.E.M., F.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E., Chief Inspector, Public Health Department, London County Council.

"Public Health Problems Associated with Raw Pet Meat" by A.C.Good Esq., Senior Inspector, Port and City of London.

"The Use of Ionizing Radiation for the Treatment of Raw Meat" by F.J.Ley, Research Laboratory (A.E.R.A.) Wantage, Berks.

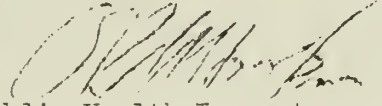
The 'Dawes Memorial Lecture' on "Noise Around Houses and its Assessment as a Nuisance" was given by Professor E.J.Richards. No doubt some Members will recollect him at the U.C.W. some years ago.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the subjects under discussion covered a wide range of interest and were very stimulating.

I hope the foregoing has proved of interest, and this concludes my report for the year 1962.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,



Chief Public Health Inspector.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Aberystwyth.

Tel: Aberystwyth 7911.

PREScribes PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1961.

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.. ..	58	41	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	4	4	-	-
Total	68	45	2	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	2	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	2	-	2	-

Part VIII of the Act, Outwork - Nil.

